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torical geology, for the latter can be taught in but few schools and the former can and should be taught in all. The author has set a standard of interest in expression, and quality of illustration, both by examples and pictures, that should be a guide to all the makers of future books on this subject or allied ones.

Drainage Modifications and Their Interpretation, by Marius R. Campbell, Geologist of the United States Geological Survey. (Chicago Journal of Geology, Vol. IV., Nos. 5 and 6, pp. 567–581 and 657–678.)

Mr. Campbell in his two papers on Drainage Modifications and Their Interpretation adds a very valuable and suggestive contribution to physiography, based upon a number of years' field work in the Southern Appalachians. He makes a plea—and a strong and sensible one—for the study of drainage lines concurrent with that of physiographic form in the interpretation of recent geographic history. The paper opens with a review of the well-known cycle of river development, and outlines the classes of drainage adjustments due to normal development, to rock character and structure, and to radial crustal movements of both continental and local characters.

Studying theoretically the effects of elevation and depression he formulates the law of migration of divides, that "if the movement is upwards the divide will tend to migrate toward the axis of uplift," and if conditions be long continued and favorable "it will reach the axial line and remain there." "If the movement is one of subsidence the divide will tend to migrate away from the axis, and will continue in that direction until the streams attain a condition of equilibrium. The migration of the divide away from the depression generally results in the formation of a stream along the axial line; and the direction in which it flows will depend, in a great measure, upon the pitch of the axis of the fold."

"It is probable that if such migrations have occurred in the past we can find some trace of the modifications thus produced and be able to determine the character, direction and extent of the movements; and from that form some idea of the physical conditions of the continent in late periods of geographical history."

The paper then considers the alignment of drainage affected by migration, and it is found that recent movements upward, if they be across the stream, are shown by barriers and change of grade; remote movements, to which the streams have had time to adjust themselves, are shown by the arrangement of minor streams, and very remote movements by the arrangement of trunk streams.

Turning now from the theoretical considerations to their application in the Southern Appalachians Mr. Campbell develops the reasons for considering the Mussel Shoals of the Tennessee as an indication of a recent uplift. He then considers the remote (probably Tertiary) uplifts attested by the drainage of the Kanawha, Big Sandy and Clinch rivers and the rivers of Kentucky. Finally, evidences of very remote movements are supposed to be seen in the alignment of a series of streams on the east of the Blue Ridge, "the arrangement of which appears to have been determined by the depression which preceded and made possible the deposition of the Triassic sediments of the eastern part of the United States: the Chattahoochee above Columbus, Georgia; the Savannah above Tallulah Falls; the French Broad above Asheville; and the upper portion of the Catawba and Yadkin rivers, occupying almost continuously a line from the margin of the Cretaceous sediments of the Gulf Coast to the Triassic deposits of the Don River area. The continuity of drainage suggests some common cause, for it seems highly improbable that their location along the line was simply fortuitous. Such an arrangement could have been brought about by a subsidence, the axis of which corresponds with the present drainage lines."

The paper as a whole is well illustrated by diagrams and examples; is clearly and logically expounded, and opens up a host of suggestive ideas to the modern student of physiography. It is a fit companion to the previous paper by the same author, in collaboration with Dr. C. Willard Hayes, on the Geomorphology of the Southern Appalachians, and one of the most valuable of recent contributions to scientific geography.

The Cruise of the "Antarctic" to the South Polar Regions. By H. J. Bull. With Frontispiece by W. L. Wyllie, A.R.A., and Illustrations by W. G. Burn Murdoch. Edward Arnold, London, 37 Bedford Street; New York, 70 Fifth Avenue. 8vo. 1896.

This modest narrative translates into prose the dithyrambic report of his voyage to Victoria Land laid before the Sixth International Geographical Congress by Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink. The expedition was the outcome of a design long meditated by Mr. Bull, and made feasible at last by the generosity of Commander Svend Foyn, who supplied the ship and the equipment.